## THE TAKING OF TOKAR.

, How Osman Digna's Dervishes Were Worsted by the Egyptians.

SIR JAMES FITZJAMES STEPHEN

Sad Mental Condition of England's Greatest Criminal Lawver.

THAT LONDON BANK ROBBERY.

The Thieves Have Been Traced to Queenstown and Are Believed To Be Americans.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD. ]

SUREIM, Feb. 24, 1891.—Further particulars of the recent fight at Tokar have just been received. Colonel Slith, on learning that Osman Digna was preparing an attack on the flank while the Egyptians were marching from El Teb, hastened his advance to Tokar. The cavalry drove in the enemy's mounted scouts, but the enemy advanced rapidly in a semicircle through the thick brushwood. Their presence was made known only by occasional glimpses above the bush of moving men and banners. The hills, a mile distant, were covered with reserves.

Both sides tried to seize outlying houses for protection. The Egyptian infantry rushed to and ocenpied some ruins and then raced with the dervishes to seize the houses outside of the general line of defence. One company, succeeding in occupying a house, poured a withering fire upon the dervishes, over one hundred of whom felwithin a yard of the building. This checked their advance. The semicircle of the enemy was now shifted and was extended until it enveloped the entire line, gradually outfianking the Egyptians.

Horsemen led by Osman Digma and Naib dashed around the right flank and threatened the rear, where the transports had been placed with weak protection. A reserve battalion of Egyptians, however, advancing rapidly, checked the horsemen. ituation was critical for a moment, but the front battalions advancing ran five hundred yards and cleared the ground, carried all the houses and swept off the enemy, who did not stop until they took a position on rising ground.

At the height of the fight the transport camels and mules stampeded and the enemy's horsemen got among them. The Egyptian cavalry immediately charged and drove the dervishes out by hard fighting, which ended in a rout. The enemy havng reformed on rising ground, the Egyptians advanced again, but the enemy's reserves fled without waiting for them. On reaching the second po sition held by Osman Digna, a hilly place, the Egyptians saw an Arab town stretching in a cresnt below them, with rows of tents backed by thousands of straw huts extending for miles. Marching to the village, a host of Arabs poured out begging for pardon. A number of bodies of sheiks were found whom Osman Digna had executed, suspecting them of treachery.

[COPYRIGHT, 1891.] MRS. MAYBRICK'S JUDGE.

SIR JAMES FITZJAMES STEPHEN LOSING HIS REASON. [BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

The HERALD's European edition publishes to-day the following, dated London, Feb. 24, 1891.—Sir James Fitz-

james Stephen, before whom Mrs. Maybrick was tried, has broken down. It has been evident for some time that his mind was giving way. Even toward his friends he has been markedly morose, but this would not have attracted special attention, as he never was a genial man; but in court, on more than one oceasion recently, his behavior has been most disconcerting, and some of the law points he has laid down have been almost farcical.

He has been permitted to go on in this way, as nobody desires to interfere with a man so rude and overbearing as Stephen. He cannot be torsed to resign nor be removed without an address to the Crown from Parliament.

His is a difficult case to deal with. For many years he was one of the strongest judges on the Bench. His work in the codification of the criminal law is well known. In spite of his unpopularity his collapse must he regarded with sorrow by the Bar, for he was one of the most profound lawyers in England. Probably the adherents of Mrs. Maybrick will make renewed efforts to obtain her liberation when Judge Stephens' condition becomes known. Their claim will probably be mental incapacity on his part. Such a claim won't hold water, for he was sane enough when he tried the prisoner.

THE LONDON BANK ROBBERY.

AMERICAN THIEVES DID IT, AND ARE NOW ON THEIR WAY TO NEW YORK.

IBY CABLE TO THE HERALD. ] LONDON, Feb. 24, 1891 .- The police have been hard at work upon the case now known as the found his safe empty. His deficit amounts to "great city bank robbery." On February 16 last a styliskly dressed man, who was accompanied by an equally stylish confederate, both of the strangers, according to the police, being Americans, accosted a young clerk named McKenzie in the National Provincial Bank of England, No. 112 Bishopgate Within. McKenzie came from the London branch of the Bank of Scotland, and while speaking to the stylish stranger the young clerk placel a satchel containing £11,590 in Bank of Eng-

The first "bank sneak's" companion managed to obtain possession of this satchel and both of the fion men escaped. The notes were of various denomi nations from £1,000 down. It is now known that the relice have traced some of the stolen notes to nstown, and it is believed that the thief or thieres are now on the Atlantic Ocean on their way to New York city. The police authorities of New York it is understood, have been communicated with on this subject.

land notes upon the public counter of the bank.

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ROFESSOR LIEBRICH'S REMEDY.

EASLY PREPARED AND WITHOUT THE DANGER

OF KOCH'S LYMPH. BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD. Tie HERALD'S European edition publishes to-day thefollowing from its correspondent:-

Berlin, Feb. 24, 1801 -Professor Liebrich's renedy for tuberculosis is described as a salt which is one of the strongest of poisons, but it is injected only in such minute doses ad with such precautions that it is quite hamless, causing neither fever nor any other

merely against laryngeal tuberculosis, but against tuberculosis in general, and has already been applied against lupus as well as laryngeal

phthisis. Professor Liebrich recently said privately that in his statement to-morrow in the Berlin Medical Society he intends to tell all that he knows of the matter, and the doctors infer from this that his remedy is some compound that is generally known and which may be easily prepared, without the special training necessary for the preparation of Koch's tuber-

MRS. O'SHEA'S LEGACY.

AN ATTEMPT IS MADE TO BREAK THE WILL OF HER AUNT, MRS. WOODS. [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD. ]

LONDON, Feb. 24, 1891 .- The will of Mrs. Woods, aunt of Mrs. O'Shea, bequeathed to Mrs. O'Shea s large fortune, of which the divorces expected to obtain possession, but frequent public allusions to Mr. Parnell's probable interest in the fortune have induced her brothers to bring an action to have the will declared invalid on the ground that undue influence was used and that the deceased was incapable of making a will. Application was made to-day to see documents which Mrs. O'Shea does not want to produce, including diaries of her aunt, which are likely to show Mrs. Wood's mental con dition. The suit, which is brought in the name: of Charles and Sir Evelyn Wood, is being tried before Justice Jeune.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, Feb. 24, 1891,-Questions having been asked in the House of Commons in re gard to the health of Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon, the two members of Parliament who are serving sentences in the Galway Jail, and whose condition is such that it was deemed expedient to place them in the infirmary connected with the jail, Mr. Balfour, Chief Secre tary for Ireland, stated in the House to-day that he aceived a detailed medical report regarding the condition of the prisoners, and that according to

this report their health was becoming satisfactory Mr. William Henry Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, announced that in appointing a commission to inquire into labor disputes the question of proper hears of labor would be included in the work of the commission.

IRISH POLITICS.

WHY THE O'BRIEN-DILLON MISSION TO AMERICA FAILED.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

DUBLIN, Feb. 24, 1891.—At the League meeting to day Mr. Harrington announced that within the past fortnight £4,311 had been received, chiefly from America, as a result of meetings connected with the recent Irish mission.

J. Redmond, in a speech, said that if he chose to reveal a private conversation he had with Messrs Dillon and O'Brien before they were put in jail it would overwhelm their opponents with contemp and prove that the latter alone were guilty of pre venting a rounion. Not content with wrecking the party, their opponents had not hesitated to at-tribute to Mr. O'Brien a malversation of funds. The speaker denied that the American mission had failed in consequence of the publicity given to the O'Shea divorce case. The mission ended, he said after Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien had declared against Mr. Parnell.

Did the M'Carthyites, he asked, suppose that men like Flynn and Kenny could succeed after Dillon and O'Brien? He and his colleagues claimed in spite of the declarations of the bishops, the full est freedom of speech and action in the domain of politics. The bishops were trying to make their power paramount over the will of the country and to create the greatest obstacle to the triumph of home rule that the wit of man had ever devised.

ABOUT EMPRESS FREDERICK.

SHE IS INDEFATIGABLE IN HER INSPECTION OF PARIS SIGHTS.

[BE CABLE TO THE HERALD.] Paris, Feb. 24, 1891.—The Empress Frederick to lay inspected the German Governesses' Home and called upon a number of artists at their studios. The Empress was also present at a banquet at the German Embassy, which was followed by a musical soirée, which was attended by many members of the majority of the European States opened fur-

During the course of interviews printed in the newspapers of the city to-day several more artists strongly protest against French artists exhibiting works of art at the coming Berlin exhibition. They say in substance that the action of those who have decided to exhibit is equivalent to desertion and is calculated to further Emperor William's ambition to make Berlin the art centre of Europe and thus eclipse Paris, which city now claims to be entitled

At the luncheon on Sunday last, when Empress Frederick of Germany was the guest of Baron de l'ucher, the Bayarian Charge d'Affaires, the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, the United States Minister, occupied the place of honor on the right of the Em press. Mr. and Mrs. Reid, on their recent tour, also met the Empress' daughter, the Crown Prin cess Sophie of Greece. Since that time the Empress has not seen her daughter, and the presence at the uncheon of the American Minister and his wife was, therefore, especially agreeable. Empress Fredcrick was dressed in deep mourning, and all the dinners and breakfasts which she attends are small and quiet affairs.

The Princess Margaret goes to the theatres, but the Empress does not. The latter talks on all topics, and it may be safely said that politics are not connected with her visit. No one having any con nection with the French government has communicated with the imperial visitor.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

AN ABSCONDING DANKER-"THERMIDOR" TO BE PLAYED NEXT TUESDAY.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD. ] Pants, Feb. 24, 1891 .- A banker in the Place Boieldieu, this city, has abscended. The police to-day

It is reported that Detaille, Bonnat and other artists, in view of the public aversion to their taking part in the Berlin art exhibition, have decided not to send any of their works to the exhibition

M. Déroulède proposes to raise in the Chambel of Deputies questions in regard to French par-ticipation in the Berlin exhibition and in regard to the visit of ex-Empress Frederick. M. de Freycinet is privately pressing M. Déroulède and other Deputies to refrain from carrying out their inten-

Authority has been given to resume the perform ance of "Thermider" on Tuesday next.

THE ST. PETERSBURG FIRE.

THE PALACE APARTMENTS OF THE EMPRESS

BURNED BY AN ELECTRIC LIGHT WIRE, [BY CABLE TO THE HEBALD.]

LONDON, Feb. 24, 1891. - Further particulars from St. Petersburg in regard to the fire which broke out during the afternoon of February 18 in the apartments of the Empress at the Anitchkoff Palace show that the Czar was alone in his study when he smelled semething burning and saw smoke issuing from the portion of the palace in which the Em- the brig's bulwarks and forecastle were damaged press' suite of rooms is situated. Refraining from summoning the servants, the Czar tried personally to ascertain the cause of the smoke, but was unable to do so. He then summoned the palace pelice officers, who traced the fire to a bathroom situated on the floor below the Empress' rooms and thence to her private study. The Czar in person directed the movements of the Gremen, who had been sum-

moned to the scene by the police.

inconvenience. It is said to be efficacious not | general panic prevailed. The reason for this alarm was a report spread that incondiarism was the cause of the fire and that nihillists were at the bottom of the whole affair. The latter's often re peated threats were called to mind, and it was suggested that perhaps the work of the alleged endiaries was planned to give them an opportu nity during the commotion natural to a fire to

make an attempt upon the life of the Czar. Finally, to the relief of many persons concerned. it was found that the fire originated in the fusing of the electric lighting wires in the bathroom men tioned, and that this fusing fired the woodwork in the study of the Empress. The flames were eventwally subdued after considerable damage had been done to the apartment and when costly paintings, tapestry and statuary had been destroyed by the

The Empress was returning from a drive and reached the palace just as the slarm was abating through the discovery of the real cause of the fire But the Empress, seeing the troops around the palace and noticing the smoke and confusion before she was placed in possession of the exacfacts, dreading disaster, became ill from the shock she experienced.

AN ADMIRAL INJURED.

SIR G. T. PHIPPS HORNBY HURT BY A FALL FROM HIS CARRIAGE-A LAUNCH PREPARING.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD, ] PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 24, 1891 .- Admiral of the Fleet Sir G. T. Phipps Hornby, G. C. B., was thrown from a trap while out driving near Havant to-day. The Admiral is insensible and is suffering from concussion of the brain.

The accident to Admiral Hornby, who is first and principal naval aide-de-camp to Queen Victoria, has cast a gloom over the preparations being made for the royal launch here Thursday next of the new 10,000 ton British battle ships the Duke of Connaught and the Royal Sovereign, at which ceremonies Admiral Hornby would have been in attendance upon the Queen

The Duke of Connaught\* was originally named the Impregnable, but at the suggestion of the Queen the name was changed to that of Duke of Connaught. The change was unfavorably com mented upon by the newspaper press, it being claimed that the name Impregnable had honorable and historic associations in the British navy. while that of Duke of Connaught meant practically nothing at all. It is understood that in view of these facts the Duke of Connaught persuaded the Queen to give eclat to the launch of the vessel named in his honor by being present herself at the ceremonies and consenting to person ally christen the vessel. The German navy will be represented at the launch by Vice Admiral Von der Goltz, in command of the German ironclad

The Board of Admiralty has issued to the members of the House of Lords a limited number of

Assuming that there is space enough, it is expected that a very large number of lords and ommoners will be present at the launching cere-

monies next Thursday. The vessel referred to as the Duke of Connaught— according to the Army and Navy Gazette—was originally named the Coutaur, and now bears the title The Royal Arthur, her name having been twice changed by special

OPERATIC SCANDAL.

REVIVAL IN ST. PETERSBURG OF OLD STORIES ABOUT MARIE VAN ZANDT.

[BY CABLE TO THE HEBALD.] PARIS, Feb. 24, 1891.—The friends of Marie Van Zandt are greatly worried and indignant at the stories emanating from St. Peteraburg that she was intoxicated while taking part in an operatic performance at St. Petersburg recently, and that she substituted one song for another. Marie Van Zandt's father asserts that the stories originated with a rival, whose motive is to prevent the Ameri can songstress from going back to the United States next winter.

GERMAN CUSTOMS RELATIONS.

TARIFF TREATIES RECOMMENDED, WITH PROTEC-TION TO LABOR.

[BY CABLE TO THE HEBALD.] BERLIN, Feb. 24, 1891.—The North German Gazette to-day says that the stability of the customs relations of Germany with other countries can be secured by tariff treaties without sacrificing the protection of national labor. The Gazette adds that if ther outlets for trade by new treaties France, with a prohibitive minimum tariff, would be compelled to either abandon or modify her prohibitions. In Russia and the United States might be checked.

ITALY'S NEW POLITICS.

PLANS FOR KEEPING THE PEACE WITH ALL THE GREAT POWERS. [BY CABLE TO THE HEBALD. |

Rome, Feb. 24, 1891.-In an interview published to-day the Marquis di Rudini, the new Italian Prime Minister, referred to the deep seated feeling of friendship which Italy feels toward England, and said that his government would cultivate the closest relations wich the British people. He meant that Italy should be a pacific force amid armed Europe. He had assurances that the European Cabinets were pleased with his recent declarations in favor of peace. He trusted that he would be able to remove the ill will of France and re-establish confidence and friendship between that country and Italy, Italy being the element of order in Europe.

In conclusion the Marquis said that Italy would not seek to enlarge the Italian sphere in Africa. He believed that he would be able to effect the economic recovery of Italy and bring about an equilibrium in the budget by retrenchments in the expenditures. He declared that he would remain faithful to the liberal principles which constituted Italy's strength.

THE GIBBONS STORY DENIED.

A STATEMENT FROM THE VATICAN THAT THE CARDINAL HAS NOT BEEN CALLED TO BOME.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] ROME, Feb. 24, 1891. In Vatican circles to-day the statement made by the Italia to the effect that the Pope has summoned Cardinal Gibbons to the Vatican for a conference on Church questions in the United States is denied. From the same source, the additional statement is made that there is no question pending which would require his pres ence in Rome. Two United States bishops are ex-

FOG ON THE THAMES.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD, ] London, Feb. 24, 1891. - A dense fog prevails here

to-day and renders navigation on the Thames extremely hazardous. All the river craft are laid up for the day and traffic on the water is entirely sus-A large number of vessels are anchored off Deal,

waiting for the fog, which prevails there also, to lift. Among them are the bark Belt (Br.), Lee, from New York January 23 for London, and the ship Old Kensington (Br.), Jones, from Tacoma September 29 for London. The British brig Aquatic, Captain Halcrow, from

Mauritius November II via Queenstown for London, was in collision Saturday night with the steamer Barcelona, bound from Hamburg for Malaga, The steamer sustained no damage, but and she is leaking.

ONE WIFE TOO MANY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. DURUQUE, Iowa, Feb. 24, 1891.—It was charged here to-day that Thomas H. White, a well known grocer, with a wife and four children here, has for moned to the scene by the police.

While this work was going on the Imperial guards
surrounded the palace, in the interior of which a

the past six months supported another woman at
Rockford, Ill., whom he introduced as his wife.

It is wife here brought suit for divorce to-day and
his store was taken possession or by the Sheriff.

FIRST BATTLE WON BY CANADIAN "GRITS.

Gibson Elected Provincial Secretary Over the Conservative Candidate in Hamilton.

LIBERALS GREATLY ENCOURAGED.

They Think This Means Victory Next Week and Will Fight Harder Than Ever.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.] OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 24, 1891,—It is simply bewildering to attempt to make a connected and coherent policy out of the inharmonious utterances of the various conservative leaders on the trade question. The statements of Sir John Macdonald himself are so absurdly inconsistent as to lead to the suspicion that the tory chieftain has lost his grip. Moreover, this grotesque want of fixed principles

on the great question would be plainly self-evident to the whole electorate of the country were it not for the blinding influence of party passion. Sir John dissolved Parliament and gave as a reason for doing so that he desired the country's approval of his intention to negotiate a treaty with the United States on the basis of natural products. In his first speech after dissolution, instead of reiterating this statement and en-larging on the theme, he said not one word about it, but devoted his whole time in attempting to attach to his opponents a charge of treachery to

In a speech at Brampton yesterday the greater part of his time was devoted to proving that the farmers would be injured by obtaining reciprocity in what they produce with the United States. Mr McCulla, the conservative candidate in that rid ing, who spoke at the same meeting and who knows his constituents better, spoke of obtaining a fair measure of reciprocity.

NOT AT ALL CONSISTENT.

It is evident that the administration and its friends, the manufacturers, recognize that it is quite hopeless to meet their opponents in argu-ment, and expect by befogging the public mind to snatch a favorable verdict. Not one of them has attempted to show in a rational manner why reciprocity, that they admit would produce prosperity among the great masses of the people, is more calculated to bring about annexation than restriction with its consequent stagnation, impoverishment and depopulation of the country.

Another of Sir John Macdonald's recent state m ents was that it was foolish to discuss unre.

Another of Sir John Macdonald's recent state ments was that it was foolish to discuss unrestricted reciprocity, as England would never consent to it. Sir John singularly misreads the day in which he lives if he believes this. English statesmen will never apain go counter to the clearly expressed will of any of her dependencies.

WANTS THE QUESTION SETTIED.

Salisbury would welcome any arrangement short of political union that promised to put an end forevor to the disturbing questions that ever and anon-crop up to irritate the two peoples.

The conservatives received a "facer" to-night when the news reached here that Gibson, the provincial secretary of the liberal provincial rovernment, had been elected in Hamilton by a majority of 706. They profess to believe that the incident has no significance. They say that provincial and Dominion issues do not touch in any way, but there can be no doubt that the result will have a powerful influence, not alone in Hamilton itself, but throughout the province of Ontarlo. In the provincial election which took place in June last Gibson was beaten by Stinson, the conservative candidate, by 80 votes. Stinson was unseated for corrupt practices and the two men tried conclusions to-day with a remarkable change.

The victorious liberal organization will swing right into the Dominion fight. Which comes off next week, and it will be strange if they do not succeed in electing their two candidates, which will be a loss of two government seats. The moral effects of the victory all over Ontario, at least, will be marked.

CHARGES OF TREASON MET BY COUNTER-CHARGES AGAINST THE TORIES, [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

MONTREAL, Feb. 24, 1891,-The liberals are retaliating on the conservatives for their charges of treason against the Crown of England, and are showing that in 1849 every protectionist in Montreal was a member of an annexthat British free trade had ruined Canada. Many of these men are alive now and are among those who are raising the howl of disloyalty against the liberal leaders because they desire closer trade relations with the States.

"The annexation circular of 1849 was signed by 967 names, among them being that of Sir John Macdonald himself. Other signers who are to-day charging the liberals with treason are:-Sir Francis Johnson, Q. C.; Sir David MacPherson, J. J. C.

Johnson, Q. C.; Sir David MacPherson, J. J. C. Abbott, Henry Rulmer, James Ferrier, Henry Lyman, Edward Murphy. Francis MeNamee, Charles H. Proctor and William Rodden, all prominent protectionists.

The publication of these names has been in the nature of a surprise to the conservatives and has enabled the liberals to recover lost ground.

Hon. Mr. Laurier, speaking at Sherbrooks, said that if unrestricted reciprocity caused the interests of England and Canada to clash he would stick by Canada.

Mr. Van Horne, president of the Canadian Pacific Enilway, in a letter against unrestricted reciprocity, says that the railroad will support Sir John Macdonaid with all its vote.

The Gazelle, the government organ, says that Mr. Van Horne's letter will increase the conservative support. More encouraging reports come to the liberals from the eastern townships, where the policy of unrestricted reciprocity is gaining daily, and a liberal victory may be counted upon in the English district facing the border line. Some of the manufacturers have also come over to the English district facing the border line. Some of the manufacturers have also come over to the liberals lately and that has increased their confidence in the result. Mr. Chapleau, accretary of State, and Sir Hector Langelvan, Minister of Public Works, have broken out in open quarrel, and Mr. Chapleau is said to be urging Mr. Tait on in his charges of "McGreevyism" against Sir Hector. The rumor is revived that Sir Hector will retire from active polltics, taking the Lieutenant Governorship of Quebec. Thursday is nomination day, and it will show the bitterness of the fight, that, with the exception of Montreal West, where Sir Donald Smith is to be returned unopposed, both parties have candidates in every constituency in the Dominion.

NEW CHARGES OF TREASON MADE BY SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

[BY TELFGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

TOBONTO, Feb. 24, 1891 .- Sir Charles Tupper, in speech at Windsor last night, renewed the charges of treason which Sir John Macdonald made some time ago against Editor G. Edward Farrer. Sir Charles attempted to implicate Congressman Hitt, of Illinois, and Erastus Wiman, of New York, in the "conspiracy" with Editor Farrer to annex Canada to the United States, and the Em pore, the tory organ, backed him up to-day in anguage so vigorous as to suggest that

por, the tery organ, backed him up to-day in language so vigorous as to suggest that Sir John's followers are growing desperate, and are determined to adopt a policy similar to that pursued by the republican party in the United Statues when it waves the "bloody shirt" so vigorously.

In support of his charges Sir Charles Tupper read two letters that had been written to Erastus Wiman. One was by Editor Farrer, on April 22, 1889, and the other by Congressman Hitt, written three days later, in which he comments upon the one forwarded by Mr. Farrer.

Mr. Farrer's letter was the only one which gave Sir Charles Tupper any excuse for renewing the charges of "treason" or "conspiracy." In 1t Mr. Farrer declared himself in favor of annexation, and opposed the agitation for commercial union to which Mr. Hitt is committed, but since the editor has declared that in all his articles on this subject he has spoken for himself only, it is difficult to see how Sir Charles can faston with much firmness his charges of a "treasonable conspiracy."

© Curiously enough, Mr. Hitt says very little in favor of annexation in the letter which Sir Charles read to show that he was involved in the olot. Mr. Hitt argued that commercial union was a business question which must commend itself to every citizen as he came to understand it, and especially objected to Mr. Farrer's plan of immediate agitation in favor of annexation.

But the tories seem bally in need of campaign material, and out of these two private latters, written nearly a year before this campaign was opened, they are attempting to establish the charge that a "decadly plot" to coerce the Dominion into annexation has been on foot for some time. The tory organs have lashed themselves into a frightful

rage and are crying "treason" with a vigor that shows this to be a last desperate effort to maintain control of the government.

BOSTON'S SONS OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES DISAGREE ABOUT RECIPROCITY.

Boston, Fab. 24, 1891.—About one hundred of the Sons of the Maritime Provinces met last evening Sons of the Maritime Provinces met last evening for the advertised purpose of passing resolutions commending the Canadian liberal party on the position it has taken on the question of unrestricted reciprocity between the United States and Canada. Before the meeting had progressed far an unexpected opposition was developed, which succeeded in preventing the passage of the resolution at this meeting, and an adjournment was taken until Saturday night. The opposition favored reciprocity in raw materials and natural products only.

SIB RICHARD CARTWRIGHT REPLIES. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

KINGSTON, Ont., Feb. 24, 1891.—Sir Richard Cartwright, in a letter to-night, says that it was a deliberate falsehood to state that he "was responsible for any act or statement of Mr. Farrer, or that he or Mr. Laurier or any liberal leader "have enfored into treasonable conspiracies with any parties in the United States for the annexation of Canada." He asserts that Mr. Farrer's private views upon annexation, whatever they may be, were perfectly well known to Sir John Maddonald and every one of his friends, "when he wrote their cumpaign literative in 1882 and was the Mail's editor when it supported the government." He adds: "Mr. Farrer has precisely as much, right to hold these opinions as Sir A. Galt, Sir John Rose, J. J. Abbott, Sir L. Tilley and Sir D. L. McCherson, all colleagues of Sir John Macdonald, who were all signers of the annexation manifesto, and the last of whom was publicly dismissed from Her Majesty's service for disloyally. The true annexationists are the men who have driven a million of good Canadians from Canada to the States in the last ten years." or that he or Mr. Laurier or any liberal

last ten years."

WHAT SIR JOHN SAYS.

Sir John Macdonald spoke to-night and denounced the Farrer conspiracy. He urged Canadians not to surrender themselves to the great and wonderful nation to the south; that the land is rife with socialism, communism and atheism. He charged Erastus Wiman with being a renegade Canadian, a man who boasted of being a Canadian efficen so that he could the more easily and readily work to rob the British Empire of her brightest jewel—Canada. He characterized Sir Richard Cartwright as the leader of a traitorous party.

BARILLAS READY FOR FLIGHT.

THE PRESIDENT OF GUATEMALA WILL LEAVE HIS COUNTRY IN CASE OF BEVOLUTION.

San Francisco, Feb. 24, 1891.—Advices from Guatemala say that President Barillas has made arrangements for leaving the country. He has sold his coffee crops for the next three years for \$1,000,000 cash, besides which he has mortgaged his entire estate for \$2,200,000 to a German syndicate, so that in case he is forced to leave the country his property cannot be touched.

Barillas is ead to fear an outburst of popular resentment against his rule and to be prepared for flight at any moment. He has a nest egg of \$20,000,000 deposited in the Bank of England.

OBITUARY.

COLONEL BICHARD F. O'BEIRNE, Richard F. O'Beirne, colonel of the Twenty-first infantry, United States Army, dled at the New York Hotel yesterday of Rright's disease. Until November last he was in command of Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, and at the time of his death was in New York on leave of absence to receive medical treatment for the disease from which ne died. He was appointed to the rull rank of colonel three weeks ago. Colonel O'Beirne was colonel three weeks ago. Colonel O'Beirne was born of American parents in a small towning anada, 7 October 25, 1832. His father was at one time a well known judge in Detroit, Mich. He was General Lowis Class' private secretary during the latter's facumbency as Secretary of State under President James Buchanau, At the request of General Cass, at the breaking out of the civil war, O'Beirne was appointed from civil life to a first licutenancy in the their newly organized Fourteenth Infantry. His regiment was attached to the Fifth corps of the Army of the Potomac, and formed a part of the brigades commanded by Generals R. B. Ayres and Charles P. Stone. He was with the Fourteenth infantry throughout the entire war and was present at the engagements of second Bull Run, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Petersburg. He was seriously wounded in the last battle. He was appointed to the full rank of captain within six months of his enlistment. He succeeded to the rank of major in 1879 and licutemant colonel in 1884. He served for a number of years in California, Washington and Arizons and took an active part in several Apache and Ute campaigns, notably the action of Owyhee Cañon in October, 1885. He acted as aid to eneral Schofield when the latter was in charge of West Point. He was also attached to the headquarters of the Department of the East, and the Department of the Pacific. As licutemant colonel of the Fifteenth infantry he was assigned to the command of Fort Randall, Dak, and at a later period he was appointed Superintendent of the Recruiting Service and placed in command of David's island, New York Harbor. He was married in 1870 to a daughter of City Chamberlain Daniel Devlin. He had no family of his own, but had adopted the three children of a near relative. His wife survives him. On receiving his appointment as colonel he was assigned to dive services will be at the home of Thomas D. O'Connor. The details of the funeral so far as could be arranged last night are as follows:—The house services will b born of American parents in a small townin Canada, October 25, 1832. His father was at one time a well

CHIMP ENGINEER GEORGE H. WHITE, U. S. N. Chief Engineer George H. White, U. S. N., died in Philadelphia on Monday. He was a native of Pennsylvania and about fifty-eight years old. He was appointed a third assissant engineer from New Jersey in 1858; resigned in 1859; was reappointed in May, 1861; served in the following named vessels:—Colorado and the Monitor, 1861–62; Catskill and Nantucket, 1863–64; Ottawa, 1866–22; Catskill and Nantucket, 1863–64; Saco, 1872–78; Paskara, 1865–86; Reseac, 1866–69; Saco, 1872–78; Paskara, 1865–89; promoted to second assistant engineer Cotober 29, 1862; first assistant engineer January 1, 1865; past assistant engineer Fobruary 24, 1874, and ohief engineer November 23, 1878. He has recently been on special duty at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

CHARLES H. HOLZWARTH, Charles H. Holzwarth, a prominent resident of Newark, N. J., died at his home, No. 152 Court Newark, N. J., died at his home, No. 152 Court street, on Monday night, of paralysis. He was born in Waeblingon, Wurtemburg, Germany, in 1835 and came to America in 1847. He was a republican member of the Newark Board of Aldermen from 1876 to 1879, a member of the New Jersey Legislature in 1877, and again in 1884 and 1885, and a member of the Newark Excise Board from 1883 to 1886. He was a member of many benevolent societies. He will be buried on Sunday.

GENERAL ROBERT M'ALLISTER. General Robert McAllister, commander of the Belvidere, N. J., on Monday night, from Bright's disease. His death had been looked for hourly since Sunday, when he lay in a comatose condi-tion. General McAllister was seventy-eight years of age. His widow and two daughters survive him. He was a distinguished volunteer soldier during the war.

OBITUARY NOTES. Mr. Arthur M. Wholley, an American merchant who had resided many years in Caliao, Peru, died in that city on January 19. Peter Post, an old resident of Staten Island, died yesterday at his residence on Body Hill, Stapleton. He was at one time a well known builder.

Albert Blodgett died suddenly at his home on Warburton avenue, Yonkers, yesterday, from a sud-den attack of apoplexy. He was at one time well known in the furniture trade of New York. A COLD WAVE IN MISSOURI.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 24, 1891. - A cold wave from the Northwest arrived here at noon to-day, and before evening sent the thermometer down from 70 de-grees to 15 degrees above zero—a fall of 55 degrees.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last

comparison with the corresponding date of insi-year, as indicated by the thormometer at Hudnut's pharmacy (Hunald Building), No. 218 Breadway:— 1890, 1891. 1890, 1891. 1890, 1891. 3 A. M. 42 36 3:30 P. M. 47 56 6 A. M. 40 36 6 P. M. 47 56 9 A. M. 42 39 9 P. M. 42 48 12 M. 44 51 12 P. M. 43 45 Average temperature for corresponding date

Average temperature for corresponding date

Average temperature for corresponding date

Average temperature for corresponding date 4336 BRIEF PARAGRAPHS BY CABLE.

King Humbert paid a visit yesterday to Prince Napoleon, who is seriously ill in Rome with

nephritis. The Assembly at Rio Janeiro has finally adopted the proposed constitution. The announcement of the result of the vote was received with prolonged

and enthusiastic cheering. The Paris Estafette announces that the recall of Count d'Aubigny, the French Minister at Cairo, is

absolute. The same paper adds that Count d'Aubigny will not return to Cairo, but will be replaced by some one of a more energetic temperament. Herr Forckenbeck, the Burgomaster of Berlin, was knocked down, run over and seriously injured by coming into collision with a rapidly driven public carriage to-day. The driver was ar-

rested and the Burgomaster is in the hands of his physicians. Advices have been received in London to the effect that Sultan Schoch, the ruler of With, has been dethroned by his brother, Fumo Omari, who is said to be insane. Schech only recently succeeded his elder brother, Fumo Bakari, whose death

was announced in the latter part of January. The different associations that were represented in the delagation sent to Spain to obtain certain concessions, principal among which was the negotiation of a treaty of reciprocity with the United States, gave a grand banquet in the Tacon Theatre. Havana, Monday night, in honor of the delegates.

BANKER COWLES DISCHARGED.

ACQUITTED BECAUSE OF INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE THAT HE KILLED HIS WIFE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.] OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 24, 1891,-Banker Cowles, who was accused of murdering his wife early on the morning of February 4, was acquitted to-day by reason of insufficient evidence.

Mr. Cowles had always borne an excellent reputation for uprightness and respectability. On the night in question he claimed that burglars had entered his kitchen through a window, and that he, on hearing the noise, went to investigate and was struck on the head and knocked unconscious. When he rallied he went to his room and found

When he railied he went to his room and found that his wife had been choked to death. His own clothing was covered with blood.

He offered \$5,000 reward for the arrest of the murderer, but it seemed impossible even to suspect any one until certain citizens finally thought they had discovered sufficiently suspicious circumstances to warrant making a charge against Banker Cowles himself one being that he had had his wife's life insured fry \$5,000 shortly before the murder. He claimed, however, when arrested that this occurred ten years ago and felt confident of acquittal.

BROWN.—At Hoboken, N. J., February 23, 1891, John A. Brows, in his 26th year. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the First Baptist Church, corner 3d and Bloomfield sts., Hoboken, on Thurs-day, February 26, 1891, at one P. M. VAN VLECK.—On Tuesday, February 24, at her late residence, 204 West 26th st., MINNIR AHEARN, beloved wife of Walter H. Van Vleck. Notice of funerat hereafter. [For Other Deaths See First Page.]

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Barry's Tricopherous Eradicates Scurf and dandruff, cures diseases of the scalp and hair, 50c. Many Ladies are Martyrs to Suffering. Their best help is Parker's Gingen Tone. Parker's Ham Balean is life to the hair.

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WELL EQUIPPED BOAD COACHES, will run from the place Massens at NICE to CANNES forming a double service daily, Sundays excepted. "THE COMET,"
NICE TO CANNES.
Back.
P. M. 2:00

Out. A. M. 10-10 Cannes.

A. M. 10-10 Cannes.

10-52 Golfa Jouan.

10-55\* Antibes.

11-25\* Val Claret.

11-22\* Cagnes.

11-30\* Lo Var.

12-15\* Nics.

\*Change horses. Nice Le Var. Cagnes Val Claret Antibes Gelfe Jouan Cannes "THE METEOR."
CANNES TO NICE, Back. P. M. 2:00 Out. M. 10:00 Nice.
an. 10:25 Le var.
10:43 Cagnes.
10:50 val Ularet.
Author.

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